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WAR

AGAINST

SPAIN

DECLARED:

A

DIALOGUE

Between a

K **CITIZEN** and a **COURTIER**.

To which is added,

A PROPOSAL humbly offer'd to the
Consideration of the Legislature for making
ENGLAND the Terror of the Whole
World.

L O N D O N :

Printed for C. CORBET, at *Addison's Head*,
against St. *Dunstan's Church*, *Fleetstreet*, 1739.

W A R

AGENCY

SPAIN

DEPARTMENT

DIAL OF THE



APPROVED FOR THE
SECRETARY OF WAR
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WAR OFFICE



A
DIALOGUE

Between a
CITIZEN and a *COURTIER*.

CITIZEN.



A M glad to see you in
Town, Mr. *Courtier*, have
you heard the News?

Courtier. What News, Mr.
Citizen?

Cit. That His Majesty's
Declaration of War against *Spain* will be
this Day proclaim'd in the City.

Co. That is old News to me.

Cit.

Cit. If you intend to see the Ceremony of declaring War, pray do me the Honour of coming to my House, (opposite the *Royal Exchange*.)

Co. I accept your Offer, and ask the same Favour for my Friend.

After the Herald had declared War against *Spain*, the Citizen and Courtier sat down to drink a Glass of Wine, and fell into Discourse as follows :

Cit. I am glad to see this Day, and that we shall now have an Opportunity of chastizing the *Spaniards* for the many Barbarities, Cruelties and Depredations they have committed upon our Countrymen.

Co. I cannot say so, I am rather sorry, because Peace is preferable to War, and I am sure it is not entered into so much with the Judgment of our Gov^rs, as a seeming Necessity there is for quieting the Clamours of the People.

Cit. I am, Sir, of your Opinion, and I do really believe what you have now said may be true, and likewise that the Clamours (as you are pleased to express it) of the worthy Liverymen of *London*, and the just Resentment they have lately shewn, by setting aside one from the Office of Lord Mayor, who had voted for the Convention in the last Session of Parliament has forwarded

SPAIN *declared.*

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forwarded the Declaration of War. But, Sir, pray let us have your Reasons why this Desire of the People to revenge the Insults of the *Spaniards* should be called Clamour?

Co. Because it does not become Subjects to find Fault or meddle with those Affairs which concern their Superiors. Subjects are in Duty bound, and by their Oaths obliged to live quietly under the present Administration, for it is an old Maxim in our Law. *That the King cannot err.*

Cit. Peace and Quietness are the Duty of Subjects I own, and I am far from encouraging Clamour and Noise. But with what Propriety you call the late Resolution of the Citizens a Clamour I cannot devise. Have not they a Right to choose which of the Aldermen they please, who are qualified to discharge the high Trust of the chief Magistracy of this City? And, if a Man, though qualified, has acted contrary to the Public Good, cannot they reject him?

Co. But then the Citizens may not be proper Judges of Facts, and, in this Case, I must tell you, they have shewn their Weakness, for had the Articles of the Convention, signed between *England* and *Spain* been complied with by the contracting Powers, it would have laid the Foundation of a lasting Peace betwixt the two Nations. Which would have been for the Publick Good, for

it

ought always to be considered, that War is very injurious to the Merchant, hurts Trade, and augments the Number of Taxes. Sir George therefore in voting for the Convention acted for the Good of the Publick, and the Citizens of London ought not to have set him aside for so doing, but rather to have carested him.

Cit. But the Question is, Whether this Convention was just and honourable, that is, whether it made sufficient Reparations for the Losses our Merchants sustained? No, this cannot, in the least, be pretended, and therefore Sir George has justly suffered the Resentment of his Fellow-Citizens, and by their so doing they have asserted their undoubted Right of electing a Lord Mayor.

Co. Sir, all the Rights and Privileges you boast of are derived from the King, he is the Fountain from whence they flow, and it is during his Pleasure only that you can enjoy them. Even this of chusing your chief Magistrate is dependent on him. The Charter is conditional, and says, That you may chuse one of yourselves annually to be Lord Mayor, but then it follows, that he shall be presented to Us (the King) for our Approbation, and if We do not approve of him, you shall proceed to a fresh Election, which, if We do not approve, then it is at Our Pleasure to appoint one, whom

whom We shall chuse to be your Mayor. This, Sir, is your Case, and therefore I blame the Conduct of the Citizens at the late Election, and call it Clamour; for suppose the King had not approved your Choice, as it was in his Power so to do, you must have proceeded to another Choice, and when you had so done, and presented the Person chosen by you, if the King did not approve him, he could have appointed Sir *George Champlain*, Knt. next the Chair, to be Lord Mayor of His City of *London* for the Year ensuing. And I must needs say it was a bold Undertaking, an Undertaking that I feared would have drawn down the Displeasure of His Majesty upon the City. For it is well known, that Sir *George* voted on the same Side of the Question with the Ministry, and this Resentment of the Citizens is not only an Affront to Sir *George*, but, if I may so speak, to the whole Government, and I am thoroughly persuaded that all those who voted for the Convention are the Friends of His Majesty and Government and of the Kingdom, and those who voted against it, may be suspected of being Enemies to both.

Cit. It is true His Majesty has the Power of approving the Person chosen by Us to be Our Mayor, and it is reasonable it should be so, because, if the Citizens should elect a Man, who is an Enemy to his Majesty, hereby his Majesty has the Power to put the

Negative upon their Proceedings ; but 'till this is the Case, I am bold to say, his Majesty will always approve the Choice of his Loyal Citizens. The Citizens are the Friends of His Majesty and Government, and I am certain they would hazard their Lives and spend their Fortunes in the Defence of His Crown and Dignity. The Resentment they have now shown is not intended to give Umbrage to His Majesty, and I believe His Majesty apprehends it is not. How far, this Action of theirs, may offend the M——y, I am not able to determine, nor is it a Matter of Consequence whether they are pleased or displeased, for the Citizens are to consult their own Good, and not that of the S——ts of the State. But, Sir, Your Censure is very rash, upon those who voted against the Convention, and I think looks more like Prejudice than Truth, and therefore deserves little Notice. And further you seem to intimate, that it is Arrogance in Subjects, (you mean in the Citizens of *London*,) to remark on the Proceedings of the Court.

Co. It becomes them I think rather to mind their own Business, to cultivate their several Trades, by Industry to support their Families, for this may be one Cause why there are such frequent Bankrupts in the City.

Cit.

Cit. No, Sir, that is not the Cause thereof, it is the Decay of our Trade, visible to every one and felt by all; for it is evident it arises from the Depredations and Insults of the *Spaniards* daily committed on our Merchant-men, and from the many Taxes we labour under in the Time of Peace, from the Badness of the Pay of our Nobility and Gentry, who seem rather to think that we Tradesmen are beholden to them for their Custom, tho' they perhaps never intend to pay Us, from destructive Schemes set a foot by designing Men, such as Lotteries, South-Sea Schemes and Bubbles, Bridges, &c. which draw the Money out of Trade, and distress the Shop-keeper. But pray, Sir, if the Trading Part of this Nation are not to regard the Publick Welfare, and when they see themselves daily injured, are not for Redress of those Grievances to apply to the Senate and the Throne, who are? —

Co. It ought to be left to the Government, but I cannot say but they may, in some Cases, mention their Grievances by way of Petition.

Cit. Well then, and who are better Judges than the Citizens of *London*, when to Petition for the Redress of their Grievances. *Du Halde* in his History of *China*, says, that in the Reign of *Chit-song*, there was a Petition presented to that Emperor, “ in which

“ he was advised to take more Care of public Affairs. It represented, that for twenty Years past the Laws had lost their Force, that the Empire was going to Destruction; that he seldom conversed with the Prince his Heir; that his most faithful and honest Vassals were either despised, or ill-used without a Cause, or upon the slightest Suspicions; that he spent his Time amidst a Number of Concubines, despising the Empress his lawful Wife, that he employed Men to command his Armies who were unskill'd in the Art of War, and who were fonder of Gold and Silver, than of Honour and Glory; that the Finances were every Day exhausted by his ridiculous Expences, &c.” It is very likely that this Petition was drawn up by the Inhabitants of the Metropolis of *China* and presented by their two Censors, or Sheriffs. But Thanks to God our Petitions have no Occasion to be drawn up in the Manner theirs was, tho' it may with Justice be said, That the *English* Nation have for twenty Years past, neglected to rouse their ancient Courage for the proper Chastisement of the *Spanish* Nation, and that the Finances have been exhausted to make Treaties and Alliances, and to purchase dishonourable Peace. And Sir, you must allow it is the undoubted Right of *Englishmen* to lay their
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Complaints before the Throne, and the King cannot commit or prosecute any of his Subjects for so doing.

Co. We are to be sure a People who enjoy great Privileges, but then it is to be observed, that these Privileges are dependent on the Crown.

Cit. Sir, Pray explain yourself, I do not understand in what Sense you mean, that the Privileges we enjoy are dependent on the Crown.

Co. But then those Laws which the people make, are not Laws without his Assent.

Co. Sir, The King is the Source of Power and Liberty, every Thing is done in his Name, and by his Power all Persons in Place and Trust act.

Cit. Sir, I own that the Executive Power, is lodged in the King, by the Laws of this Land, but he cannot make those Laws, they are made by the People themselves, that is, by their Representatives in Parliament.

Co. True, how happy is our Constitution, where the King and People have an equal Right to make Laws. But, Sir, this seems to me a Digression from the Point under Consideration, we are talking about the intended War with *Spain*. What, Sir, may be your Opinion of it now since it has been declar'd.

Co.

Co. I believe that there will be no War. You will find Accommodations by *Spain* offered before it is long.

Cit. But if so, it is my Opinion, they will not be accepted by the *British* Nation, his Majesty will no longer be trifled with, he will no longer listen to Treaties when those Treaties are only designed to retard the Execution of his just Resentment against a Nation infamous for injuring and plundering his Subjects.

Co. But if an honourable Peace can be made without Loss of the Lives of our Seamen it is certain it will be better to enter into that than to run the hazard of a Sea-Engagement.

Cit. In my Opinion, no lasting Peace can be made with that perfidious Nation till we have chastised their Insolence and humbled their pride, it must be made with the Sword drawn, it must be done when they feel the Smart of our Anger.

Co. But pray, Sir, because we go to War, it does not follow that we must be successful, we may have the worst of it. You ought to consider that *Spain* has great and potent Allies, and *France*, you know is our inveterate Enemy. The *Spaniards* have got their Affogues Ships, which renders them able to support the War, and they want us to deliver up *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*, and it is my Opinion, *Spain* will never be
easy,

easy; will never live in Peace with *England* till they have got those Places.

Cit. Sir, I own, were I a *Spaniard* I should grudge that any foreign Power should have the Possession of those Places, but then as I am an *Englishman* and they were taken in the Course of War, I am for maintaining of them, especially when they are so serviceable to our Trade and Merchandize from their happy situation. It is true, as you observe, *Spain* has *France* to stand by and support her in this Undertaking, and they are making such warlike Preparations in her behalf as will render them formidable Enemies.

But then it is to be considered, that the English Navy, the Bulwark of this Nation, is able to withstand the united Force of *Spain* and *France*. We have a Fleet now ready, that is the Glory of *Europe*, well-manned and commanded by brave Admirals.

Co. True. We have the best Navy of any Nation in the whole World, and we can, at any Time, withstand the Power of *Spain* or of *France* separately they are not a Match for us. And suppose, that we were able to humble the united Pride of those two Nations; yet as we have no Assistance from any other Nation, and if *Russia* should take the Part of *Spain*, we may pay dear for our Presumption.

Cit. The *Dutch* to be sure must join us, it is their Interest to keep *England* their Friends.

And

And if the *English* had not supported them they must a long Time ago have become the Vassals of *France* and *Spain*.

Co. It is a Question, whether they will not declare themselves neutral in this present War. It is their Interest, it is true, but then People do not always see, and tho' formerly they might think it their Interest to keep in with *England*, they may now be of different Opinions, and judge it better to be neutral. The many Obligations they lie under to us for Favours they formerly have received from us, they now seem to have forgot. They are a People that are potent at Sea, they live upon Trade, love Peace, and hate War, because it obstructs their Trade, they never enter into War hastily, but on the most deliberate Considerations.

Cit. I am not in the least doubtful of the Event of this War, let it be but enter'd into and prosecuted with true English Courage and Resolution, it will I am sure redound to our Honour as well as to the Advantage of these Kingdoms. His sacred Majesty has the good of his People at Heart, and as he has declared this War, it is my Opinion, that it is in Order to rescue his Subjects from the Insults of *Spain*, to chastise that People for the many Cruelties, Barbarities and Depredations they have committed on his Merchants, to humble their Pride, and to settle for the future a lasting Peace between these Nations.

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When these things are done, and not before will He sheath his Sword. And now Sir, I beg leave to lay before you, the Advantages, we Citizens apprehend will redound to us from a resolute and couragious Execution of this War. And first of all in Point of Honour. This Undertaking against *Spain*, at once, shews, that the *English*, are not afraid to enter into a War, tho' *Spain* hath *France* for an Ally, and it is further to our Honour, that, at this Time, we have no one Power to assist us. Upon Conclusion of this War our Trade which for Years past has been render'd precarious, will become sure and certain, our Ships will not be taken and under Pretence of illicit Trade confiscated, and we shall have it in our Power to make ourselves Restitution for the many Damages and Losses we have sustain'd.

Co. I hope it may be so; but the Fate of War is uncertain. He that goeth forth to Battle cannot ascertain the Victory.

Cit. True, but in all Probability we may promise ourselves the Victory. The ancient spirit of true *Britons* seems now to be roused; and they remember the fatal Overthrow they gave the *Spaniards* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, when they even insulted us at the Mouth of the River of Thames, with their invincible *Armada*. That fatal snock they have scarce overcome, before they now are become as haughty as they were then. Let

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Seamen remember that Success did then attend them, and let that prompt them on to exert their Courage and that, it is likely, will crown the present Undertaking with Success. Our Admirals and Commanders in the present Expedition will imitate the renowned Sea-Officers in that Age. The Voice of the whole Nation applauds the present Undertaking, and the People universally cry out for a War.

Co. I wish the same Success do attend our Arms now as did in those Days, and so farewell.

*An*

*An Account of the Manner where-
in War against Spain was decla-
ed, on Tuesday the 23d of Oc-
tober, at the great Gate of St.
James's Palace, at Chancery-
lane End in Fleet-street, at the
End of Woodstreet, in Cheap-
side, and at the Royal Ex-
change.*

ABOUT Nine o'Clock in the
Morning, the Officers of Arms
being assembled at the Great
Gate of the Palace of St. James's
apparell'd in their Tabards, and mounted
on Horseback, made Proclamation of His
Majesty's Declaration of War against Spain,
with all the Solemnities customary on the
like Occasion, and then they march'd to
Temple-Bar in the following Order.

1. Guards to clear the Way.
2. Constables and Beadles, bare-headed
with Staves.

3. The High Constable.
4. Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*.
5. High Bailiff.
6. A party of Horse.
7. Knights Marshall Men.
8. The King's Trumpets.
9. Sergeant Trumpeter bearing his Mace.
10. Pursuivants and Heralds, two by two.
11. *Norroy* King of Arms, having on each Side a Sergeant at Arms with Maces.
12. *Garter* principal King at Arms, in the Middle between two Sergeants at Arms.
13. A party of Horse Guards, commanded by the Captain of the Troop.

Being come to *Temple-Bar*, and finding the Gates shut, *Garter* King at Arms knocked at the Gate, which being told to the Lord Mayor, he inquired by a Messenger

senger what was his Business. The Herald answered, That he desired Admittance into the City, that he might in the King's Name declare War against *Spain*. The Gates were immediately opened, and the Right Honourable *Micajah Perry*, Esq; the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs *Heathcote* and *Lequesne*, and the Aldermen present, received them into the City. The High Bailiff and Officers of *Westminster* came no further than *Temple Bar*, and then returned.

At the End of *Chancery-lane* they proclaimed the Declaration of War a second Time. And then they proceeded, in a grand Procession, from thence through *Fleetstreet*, *Indgate Hill*, *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, to the Corner of *Woodstreet* in *Cheapside*, where they a third Time proclaim'd His Majesty's Declaration of War.

Then they went forward to the *Royal Exchange*, where they the fourth and last Time, proclaim'd His Majesty's Declaration of War against *Spain*.

The Bellconies, Windows, and even the Tops of the Houses, in the Streets, thro' which the Procession passed, were crowded with Spectators, and it is believed, that the Concourse of People was greater than was ever seen on the like Occasion.

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The People every-where as the Procession passed, by loud and repeated Acclamations approved the Declaration of War.

The Evening concluded with ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Fire-works, Drinking of Healths, and other Demonstrations of Joy.





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PROPOSAL

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Legislature to make England the Terror of the whole World,

IT is humbly proposed, That a Bill be brought into the next Session of Parliament for the further Encouragement of Seamen inlisting in his Majesty's Service. The Bill to contain, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June next, it shall be unlawful for the High Admiral of England to grant his Warrants for pressing any Man into his Majesty's Sea-Service, and that whoever shall dare to press any Man it shall be Death without Benefit of the Clergy. That the Pay of the Seamen *per* Month be double it is at present, and that one Half

of

of the Pay be monthly paid at the Admiralty Office to the Wife, Children or Relations of the Person inlisting. That the Money for inlisting be Ten Pound, and that the Person so inlisting into His Majesty's Sea-Service be quit of all Debts he has contracted under the Sum of Twenty Pounds for ever, afterwards, as much as tho' such Person were defunct. The Bill further to provide, That the Government might erect a House of Maintenance for the Widows and Children of all those who have been slain in the several Engagements, and that they might employ them in such Arts as might render them useful and beneficial to the Publick. That the Person inlisting, in the Manner above described, shall have the Liberty to enlist and contract for a certain Time, which Time shall not be less than a Twelvemonth. And that all Prize-Money be faithfully divided amongst the Seamen, without any Reserve or Fraud whatsoever.

A Bill brought into the House for these Ends and made into a Law I apprehend would be worthy of the *British* Senate. But I shall submit it to superior Judgments and shall only assign my Reasons for making the above Proposal.

1. I think it a very great Hardship and Cruelty, that any Man should be forced from the Place of his Nativity, and taken from

rom his Wife and Family and sent to the Wars. It is contrary to Justice, to Reason and to Religion. It is a Barbarity hardly to be parallel'd.

2. On the other Hand I propose, That it should be made the Interest of Men in the lower Class of Life, chearfully and willingly to serve their King and Country by proposing to them some more adequate Reward for the many and great Hazards they run, than they can or do expect at present. If the Pay of a Seaman *per Month* be pretty near the Sum, a Man can gain by his Labour, then he will be encouraged thereby to enlist, especially when he considers, that his Wife and Children will be maintained with the Half of his Pay, and not be reduc'd to ask Alms of the Parish. And likewise if he should die in his Majesty's Service, future Provision will be made for them. And again, with what Courage must he go forth to War, when likewise he shall thereby be discharged from all his Debts.

3. I humbly apprehend, That there never will be wanting Seamen for his Majesty's Sea-Service, for even the Women themselves will be for their Husbands taking a Year's Run upon the Sea, that they may be freed from their Debts, and that they may afterwards live peaceably and happy the Remainde, of their Days. Likewise, if it should so happen; that their Husbands should die in
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his Majesty's Service, a future and sure Provision would be made for them and their Children.

These Reasons I hope are sufficient to justify my Proposal, but lest these should not be thought so, I will add, That I humbly apprehend, That by this Means a sufficient Number of Men will be always ready to enlist in his Majesty's Service upon Beat of Drum, and this standing Army of Men always ready to Man our Fleets will render *England* the Terror of the whole World. Even the Courage of Future *Britains* will then exceed that of their Ancestors. And one *Englishman* will be able to beat his Thousands.

But methinks, I hear the Objector thus Whispering, How grievous must the Taxes be, to support so excessive a Charge.

To this I answer, That the Expence of the Navy will be encreased, it is certain, about a fourth, for it is not proposed, that there should be more Ships or more Men, or that the Salaries of the several Officers should be doubled. This being the Case suppose Sixpence in the Pound was added to the Land-Tax, it would raise the Sum wanted for the Augmentation of their Salaries, and would be sufficient. But this is not what I propose, a sufficient Saving might be made by other Means to answer this glorious End without burthening the Subject in the least.

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SPAIN *declared.* 27

The Number of Pensioners might be decreased, and the Sum of Money for secret Services limited, the Salaries of Placemen might be reduced and their Number likewise, and this to extend to all Persons under his Majesty, to the Commissioners of the Excise, of the Navy, and their Officers, but not to the great Officers of the Revenue, because the Saving will be sufficient to the End proposed without curtailing their Salaries. But suppose this impracticable, or even unworthy in itself, the late Excise Scheme, revived, would find, without burthening in the least the Publick, a sufficient Supply, for tho' the People are Enemies to that Scheme, it is because they do not rightly understand it, nor have I now room to enlarge on that Head, and explain it to the People.

But, if I am mistaken in providing a sufficient Supply without a new Tax, I shall humbly submit that and my Proposal to the Judgment of my Superiors, all that I have to say is, That if a Bill could be brought into the House containing the Particulars proposed, it would render our Navy the Dread of *Europe*, and a Terror to the whole World.

F I N I S.

